

LON

7. Reaching to a great distance.
If the way be too long for thee. *Deut. xiv. 24.*
They are old by reason of the very long journey. *Jos. ix.*
8. In music and pronunciation.] Protracted; as, a long note; a long syllable.
Long. adv.
1. To a great length.
The marble brought, crests the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows
On which the planted grove and penile garden grows.
Prior.
2. Not for a short time.
With mighty barres of long-enduring brags. *Fairfax.*
When the trumpet soundeth long, they shall come up to the mount.
Exod. xix. 13.
The martial Ancus
Furbish'd the rusty sword again, *Dryden.*
Refum'd the long-forgotten shield.
One of these advantages, that which Cornille has laid down, is the making choice of some signal and long-expect'd day, whereon the action of the play is to depend.
Dryden on Dramatick Poessy.
So stood the pious prince unmov'd, and long
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng. *Dryden's Æn.*
The muse resumes her long-forgotten lays, *Dryden.*
And love, restor'd, his ancient realm surveys.
No man has complain'd that you have discours'd too long on any subject, for you leave us in an eagerness of learning more.
Dryden.
Perfia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought, *Dryden.*
That long-contended prize for which you fought.
It may help to put an end to that long-agitated and unreasonable question, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*
Heav'n restores
To thy fond wish the long-expect'd shores. *Pope's Odyssey.*
3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time.
When she could not longer hide him, she took for him an ark of bullrushes. *Exod. ii. 3.*
Elders parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have longest had issue. *Locke.*
4. Not soon.
Not long after there arose against it a tempestuous wind. *Acts xxvii. 14.*
5. At a point of duration far distant.
If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread long ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Say, that you once were virtuous long ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips's Briton.*
6. [For along; au long, Fr.] All along; throughout.
Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life long. *Fairy Queen.*
Some say that ever gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night long,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
No hallow'd and so gracious is the time. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
He fed me all my life long to this day. *Gen. xlviii. 15.*
Forty years long was I griev'd with this generation. *Psal.*
Long, v. n. [gelang, a fault, Saxon.] By the fault; by the failure. A word now out of use, but truly English.
Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not long of them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker, b. v.*
Maine, Bloys, Poitiers, and Tours are won away,
Lear all of Somerset, and his delay. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Mistress, all this coil is long of you. *Shakespeare.*
If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps long of his fond adorers that we know so little more. *Glau.*
To long, v. n. [gelangen, German, to ask. Skinner.] To desire earnestly; to wish with eagerness continued, with for or after before the thing desired.
Fresh expectation troubled not the land
With any long'd for change, or better state. *Shakespeare's Deut. xxviii. 32.*
And thine eyes shall look, and fail with longing for them.
If earth he wished, now he long'd for. *Fairfax, b. i.*
The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant long'd after. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
If the report be good, it causeth love,
And longing hopes, and well assured joy. *Davies.*
His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

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- Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and long for equal foes. *Dryd.*
Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This longing after immortality? *Addison's Cato.*
There's the tie that binds you;
You long to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato. *Addison.*
Nicomedes longing for herrings, was supplied with fish ones by his cook, though at a great distance from the sea.
Arbutnot on Coins.
Through stormy seas
I courted dangers, and I long'd for death. *A. Philips.*
LONGANIMITY, n. f. [longanimitas, Latin; longanimité, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.
It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the longanimity and lasting sufferance of God. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and longanimity, than in the purple mantle of blood. *Howell's England's Tears.*
LONGBOAT, n. f. The largest boat belonging to a ship.
At the first descent on shoar, he did countenance the landing in his longboat. *Wotton.*
They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the longboat. *L'Estrange.*
LONGEVITY, n. f. [longævus, Latin.] Length of life.
That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the longevity of the natives. *Roy on Creation.*
The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst the abstemious. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
LONGIMANOUS, adj. [longuemaia, French; longimanus, Lat.] Long-handed; having long hands.
The villainy of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so longimannous as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elyiums. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. vii.*
LONGIMETRY, n. f. [longus and metria; longimetrie, French.] The art or practice of measuring distances.
Our two eyes are like two different stations in longimetry, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
LONGING, n. f. [from long.] Earnest desire; continual wish.
When within short time I came to the degree of uncertainty, and that those wishes grew to unquiet longings, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*
I have a woman's longing,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakespeare.*
The will is left to the pursuit of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses which it then feels in its want of, and longings after, them. *Locke.*
LONGINGLY, adv. [from longing.] With incessant wishes.
To his first bias longingly he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*
LONGISH, adj. [from long.] Somewhat long.
LONGITUDE, n. f. [longitudo, French; longitudo, Latin.] 1. Length; the greatest dimension.
The ancients did determine the longitude of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton's Architect.*
The variety of the alphabet was in mere longitude only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number. *Bentley's Sermons.*
This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and longitude of distance, that it cannot be destroyed nor impaired. *Bentley's Sermons.*
2. The circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.
Some of Magellan's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of longitude. *Abbot.*
3. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.
To conclude;
Of longitudes, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be? *Dante.*
His was the method of discovering the longitude by bomb vessels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*
4. The position of any thing to east or west.
The longitude of a star is its distance from the first point of enumeration toward the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
LONGITUDINAL, adj. [from longitudo; longitudinalis, French.] Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.
Longitudinal is oppos'd to transverse: these vesiculae are distended, and their longitudinal diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened. *Cheyne.*

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- LO'GLY, adv. [from long.] Longingly; with great liking.
Master, you look'd to longly on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakespeare.*
LO'GOME, adj. [from long.] Tedious; wearisome by its length.
They found the war so churlish and longome, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but confine themselves in an endless war. *Duden's War with Spain.*
When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary steps the longome plain. *Prior.*
LO'GOSUFFERING, adj. [long and suffering.] Patient; not easily provoked.
The Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness. *Exod. xxxiv. 6.*
LO'GOSUFFERING, n. f. Patience of offence; clemency.
We infer from the mercy and long-suffering of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour. *Rogert.*
LO'GOTAIL, n. f. [long and tail.] Cut and long tail: a canting term for one of another.
He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
— Aye, that I will come cut and longtail under the degree of a square. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
LO'GWAYS, adv. [This and many other words to terminated are corrupted from wile.] In the longitudinal direction.
This island stands as a vast mead, which lies longways, almost in a parallel line to Naples. *Addison on Italy.*
LO'GWIND, adj. [long and wind.] Long-breathed; tedious.
My music you minded, *Swift.*
Which, I can tell, is too longwinded. *Swift.*
LO'GWISE, adv. [long and wise.] In the longitudinal direction.
They make a little cross of a quill, longwise of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*
He was laid upon two beds, the one joined longwise unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakevall.*
LOO, n. f. A game at cards.
A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addison.*
In the lights of loo. *Pope.*
LO'ONLY, adj. [looby and like.] Awkward; clumsy.
The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a looby country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars. *L'Estrange.*
LOOF, n. f. It is that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chefs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the cabin. *Sea Dictionary.*
To LOOF, v. a. To bring the ship close to a wind.
LO'OPY, n. f. [Of this word the derivation is unsettled. Skinner mentions loopy, Gennan, foolish; and Junius, lube, a clown, Welsh, which seems to be the true original.] A lubber; a clumsy clown.
The vices trace
From the father's scoundrel race.
Who could give the looby such airs?
Were they masons, were they butchers?
LO'OFED, adj. [from loof.] Gone to a distance.
The once being loof, Antony
Claps on his sea-wings, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To LOOK, v. n. [locan, Saxon.] 1. To direct the eye to or from any object.
Your queen died, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
The gods look down, and the unnatural scene
They laugh at. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
Abimelech looked out at a window, and saw Isaac. *Gen.*
Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, so that I am not able to look up. *Psal. xl. 12.*
He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. *1 Sam. xvi. 12.*
The fathers shall not look back to their children. *Jer.*
He had looked round about on them with anger. *Mark iii.*
The state would cast the eye, and look about to see, whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*
Fine devices of arching water without spilling, be pretty things to look on, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Essays.*
Fresh appears white, whether the sun be in the meridian, or anywhere between it and the horizon, and from what place loever the beholders look upon it. *Beyle on Calours.*
They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take pains to look about for a bridge. *L'Estrange.*
Thus pund'ring, he look'd under with his eyes,
And saw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
Betray; if thou dar'st, look out
Upon yon slaughter'd host. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
I cannot, without some indignation, look on an ill copy of an excellent original; much less can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abused to their faces, by a bawling interpreter. *Dryden.*
Intellectual being, in their constant endeavours after true

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- felicity, can suspend this prosecution in particular cases, till they have looked before them, and informed themselves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*
There may be in his reach a book, containing pictures and discourses capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to look into. *Locke.*
Towards those who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but look with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addison's Freeholder.*
A solid and substantial greatness of soul looks down with a generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 255.*
I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and look about me to see how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*
The optick nerves of such animals as look the same way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain; but the optick nerves of such animals as do not look the same way with both eyes, as of fishes, do not meet. *Newton's Opticks.*
2. To have power of seeing.
Fate lies thy life lodg'd in a brittle glass,
And looks it through, but to it cannot pass. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye.
In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present and to come, let us look up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
We are not only to look at the bare action, but at the reason of it. *Sittingfleet.*
The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himself; and if we look well about us, we shall find this to be the case of most mediations. *L'Estrange.*
They will not look beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours. *Locke.*
Every one, if he would look into himself, would find some defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*
Change a man's view of things; let him look into the future state of bliss or misery, and see there God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*
4. To expect.
Being once chafed, he speaks
What's in his heart; and that is there, which looks
With us to break his neck. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
If he long deferred the march, he must look to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch.
I look that ye bind them fast. *Shakespeare.*
He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others. *Locke.*
6. To be directed with regard to any object.
Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee. *Prov. iv. 25.*
7. To have any particular appearance.
I took the way,
Which through a path, but scarcely printed, lay;
And look'd as lightly prest'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*
That spotless modesty of private and publick life, that generous spirit, which all other Christians ought to labour after, should look in us as if they were natural. *Spratt's Sermon.*
Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it looks like the effect either of that, or at least of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*
Cowards are offensive to my fight;
Nor shall they see me do an act that looks
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*
Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I am afraid it would look more like vanity than gratitude. *Addison.*
Something very noble may be discerned, but it looketh cumbersome. *Felton on the Classics.*
Late, a sad spectacle of woe, he trod
The desert sands, and now he looks a god. *Pope's Odyss.*
From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice looks in another person, and remember that it looks as ill, or worse, in yourself. *Watts.*
8. To seem.
To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a supply, looks very fullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
This makes it look the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence arising. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*
9. To have any air, mien, or manner.
Nay look not big, nor stamp, nor flare, nor fret,
I will be master of what is mine own. *Shakespeare's What haste looks through his eyes?*
So should he look that seems to speak things strange. *Shak.*
Give me your hand, and trust me you look well, and bear your years very well. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*